

418C

War was 53

707

Brief local war in Anatolia with
PHARNACES, king of CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS
(Veni, Vidi, vici)

Returned to Rome

Few months later - title of dictator - to
Africa

June 47 BC

Julius Caesar departed from Egypt leaving 3 Roman Legions.

He first launched two legions & first was against an upstart King in Syria & against the remnants of POMPEY'S army.

He then returned to Rome. The Senate named him dictator for 10 more years.

June 47 BC

Julius Caesar finally departed
Egypt

47 BC

Library at Alexandria was
destroyed.

478c

When Julius Caesar came into power
the Roman Cal. of 12 moos showed spring
in December

47 BC

Cicero, as Pontifex maximus
(elected 63 BC) took 1st steps
in 47 BC to reform the Cal.

47 BC

Caesar is in Syria

47 BC

Pothinus & Achilles started another rebellion, the Alexandrine War in 47 BC. in consequence of which POTHINUS was beheaded. Ptolemy XII was drowned in the Nile during the retreat of his army, and KLEOPATRA, Cleopatra's younger ^{sister} ~~daughter~~, who had joined the rebels, was exiled. Caesar, who could have declared Egypt a Roman province on winning the war, instead decreed Cleopatra should marry her

youngest brother, PTOLEMY XIII, then 11 yrs old.
& rule as queen. Caesar remained in Egypt
& Cleopatra lived openly with him as his mistress.
On his return to Rome, Caesar asked HELVIUS
CINNA, tribune of the people, to introduce
into the Roman Senate a law permitting
Caesar to marry Cleopatra & make their son,
Caesarion, his heir.

47 BC
48 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(51-48 BC) PTOLEMY XIV, DIDOYSIUS

Reigned jointly with his sister
the famous CLEOPATRA from 51
to 48 BC, when a quarrel arose
and the queen left Egypt.

In 47 BC Caesar sent troops to support
her cause and the king was
drowned while trying to escape.

47 BC

Library of P tolemy in
Alexandria was destroyed
by fire. Much ancient
literature was lost forever

47BC

Antipater II appointed his sons
PITHAGORAS as governor of Jerusalem
and Herod as governor of
Galilee

47BC - 4BC

Herod the Great was governor of
Judaea 47 \rightarrow 37BC. In 47BC he was
25 yrs old

47BC

1912 Dates! J-BK

Destruction of the ALEXANDRIAN
library.

47BC

1912Dates. J-BK

Caesar conducted war against
PHARNACES, son of MITHRIDATES
in 5 day campaign
(Veni, Vidi, Vici)

47 → 46 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar fought in Africa against
the followers of Pompey

11

12

13

47BC

In Caesar's time.
Winter occurred in Sept.
Autumn came in July

J	Spring	Ap	Summer	Quin	0
F		M	Autumn	A	N
M		J	Winter	S	0 Spring

47 BC

The accumulated error caused
by incorrect length of the Roman
year had made the Cal. about
3 mos ahead of the Seasons.
WINTER occurred in SEPT.
and AUTUMN came in QUINTILIS

470C

Summer months on Ad
were coming in Spring

476C

When Caesar came into power
spring was in December

Early
47 BC

Caesar was besieged by PTOLEMY XIII
in the palace quarters of Alexandria
during winter of 48-47 BC. Caesar
championed Cleopatra's cause, and
when his reinforcements arrived,
he defeated PTOLEMY XIII. Cleopatra
became the real ruler of Egypt.
Caesar stayed awhile but he had
to leave for Asia minor.

47 BC

In Asia Minor PHARNACES, the son of MITHRIDATES, was in revolt.

Caesar defeated him in 5 days ("Veni, Vidi, Vici").

In summer 47 BC Caesar returned to Rome

47 BC

Caesar returned to Italy. The remnants of Pompeian forces were gathering in North Africa. He sent his men to Africa in winter 47-46 BC.

47-44BC

PTOLEMY XIV was Pharaoh

47BC

HYRCANUS II was reconfirmed
as High Priest (Judea) by JULIUS
CAESAR. Caesar also made ANTIPATER
procurator of Judea, and he in turn
constituted his son HEROD as Governor
of Galilee

47BC

Herod is made governor of
Judea

4702

HYRCANUS II was again reconfirmed as High Priest by Julius Caesar.

Caesar also made ANTIPATER procurator of Judea, and he, in turn, constituted his son HEROD

As governor of GALILEE

47 BC

Age 53

Cesar finished Alexandrian War
Defeated PHARNACES at ZELA

47BC

CELTS

Caesar conquers Pontus. The
whole of Asia Minor including
Galatia now in Roman hands.

47BC → 30BC

Caesarion, supposed son of Julius
Caesar by Cleopatra, originally called
PTOLEMAEUS, was executed by
order of Augustus after Cleopatra's
death

47BC

DURANT

It is hard to understand why Caesar remained 9 months in Alexandria while hostile armies were being organized against him near UTICA and while Rome stirred radical revolts by CAELIUS and M. L. O.

"He often feasted with Cleopatra till daybreak" says Suetonius.

A child was born in 47BC and was named CAESARION (according to Mark Antony, Caesar acknowledged the boy as his son.

47BC

DURANT

Caesar's victory at ZELA & THAPSUS
Suicide of Cato the Younger

47BC June July Aug.

DURANT

Caesar flew to action when he learned that PHARNACES, son of MITHRIDATES, had recaptured PONTUS, Lesser Armenia and CAPPADOCIA, and was inviting the East to rise once more against divided Rome.

Re-forming his three legions, Caesar set out in June of 47BC, marched with characteristic speed along the coast of Egypt through Syria and Asia Minor into PONTUS, defeated PHARNACES at Zela (Aug 2.)

Sept 26, 47 BC

DURANT

At Tarentum Caesar was met by Cicero, who asked forgiveness for himself and other conservatives. Caesar consented amiably. He was shocked to find that during his 20 months' absence from Rome the Civil War had become a social revolution; that Cicero's son-in-law DOLABELLA had joined forces with CAELIUS and had proposed to the Assembly a bill

cancelling all debts, that Antony had let loose his soldiers upon DOLABELLA'S armed proletarians and 800 Romans had been killed in the Forum. CAELIUS, as praetor, had recalled MILO; together they had organized an army in southern Italy. They met with small success. Meanwhile the Pompeian army in Africa had grown as large as the one that had been beaten at PHARSALUS. Pompey's son SEXTUS had organized a new army in Spain.

Oct 47 BC

DURANT

Caesar reached Rome and his wife CALPURNIA, bringing with him Cleopatra, her boy, husband - brother, and CAESARION.

In the few months permitted him permitted him between campaigns he set about restoring order. Having been re-appointed dictator, he repealed the last of SULLA'S laws. He made MARCUS BRUTUS Governor of CISALPINE GAUL. He ordered

Cicero and ATTICUS that he would abet no war
against property. He ordered the re-erection of
the statue of SULLA which the proletarians had
knocked down. His most banted legions were
in revolt because of long - overdue pay and were
refusing to embark for Africa

48BC → 46BC

Decimus Junius Brutus
was Governor of Transalpine
Gaul

(killed Caesar) in 44BC

47 BC

Mark Antony was master
of the horse (MAGISTER EQUITUM)

Cassius plunged into a dizzying series of projects ranging from a flurry of new temples and a planned canal across the Isthmus of Corinth to hundreds of new laws and reforms. He dissolved the corrupt guilds in the city; limited the terms of office for senior elected officials; forgave

a quarter of debts owed by all Romans,
to stimulate the economy, awarded prizes
to large families to encourage the population
depleted by the war; and reduced the
expensive subsidies of grain to the
city's paupers. He also consolidated
power by naming his own men to key
offices and by co-opting control of
the Senate

June 47 BC

Duncan; Cal

Julius Caesar finally departed from Egypt. He left Cleopatra & Roman Legions to protect her, but also to guard the interests of Rome.

Caesar then launched 2 lightning quick wars against an upstart king in Syria and against the remnants of Pompey's army which had fled to the north coast of Africa.

He then returned to Rome where the Senate named him dictator for 10 more years; commissioned a bronze statue of him to be erected in the Forum, and ordered a celebration of forty days for his victories in Gaul, Egypt, Syria, and Africa. This triumph became a legendary orgy of festivals, games, and debauches that included the slaughter of 400 lions in the Circus and mock battles on land & sea in which hundreds of war captives & criminals died. For days at a time Caesar's soldiers marched in parades leading into the Forum.

H7BC

Duncan; Cal

DunCal 1998

During Caesar's triumphs in Rome, his soldiers marching to the Forum carried more than 20,000 pounds of captured treasure and leading in Counters prisoners weighed down by chains; including the young princess ARSINOË, a sister of Cleopatra who had sided with her enemies.

Caesar's supporters reveled in their triumph, though many Romans raised in a republic

found the celebrations grossly ostentatious. The Roman historian Dio reports that people recoiled against bloodshed and the "countless games" lavished on the shows. People also complained about treatment of high-born prisoners. Caesar released Arsenio rather than face the wrath of the populace. Not even a lavish gift of gold, grain, and oil to every free person in Rome assuaged a general anxiety about what Caesar would do next.

47BC

Ptolemy XIII (king 47BC → 44BC)
was a mere boy when Julius
Caesar married him to Cleopatra
and made him joint ruler
with her. In 44BC Cleopatra
had Ptolemy XIII her brother and
husband murdered.

47BC

On his return from Africa to Rome where he was now tribune of the people, and DICTATOR, he had four great triumphs and pardoned all his enemies.

He set about reforming living conditions of the people by passing agrarian laws. He drew up elaborate plans (Augustus used them)

47BC

Caesar put down, single handed,
a mutiny of his army and
then set out for Africa where
the followers of Pompey had fled,
to end their opposition led by
Cato.

476C

In Rome, the spring equinox
came in June

It was 3 months out of
the way ?

Spring Equinox (now 25) ^{ordinarily} now June 25±

47BC

Caesar went from Egypt to Syria
and PONTUS where he defeated
PHARNACES II.

47 BC \rightarrow 30 BC

Ptolemy XIV (Ptolemy Caesarion)
son of Cleopatra (almost certainly)
with Julius Caesar. He became
joint ruler with his sister
Octavian had him put to
death

he held the powers of censor and the tribunician authority, including the veto power and personal inviolability. Since 63 BC he had been pontifex maximus or, head of the state religion. He could appoint all the magistrates and make war or peace, and he had ~~been~~ the sole right to command the army. All these powers were granted to him according to the forms of law. He commonly used the title imperator or general; this was the origin of the modern title, "EMPEROR." He would probably have accepted the title of "Rex"

48BC (47, 46, 45) 44BC POLICIES OF JULIUS CAESAR

Caesar saw clearly that his duty was to give the people of the Roman dominions a good and stable government. SULLA had turned the government back to the Senate, and the result had been bitter strife and finally civil war. Although Caesar was murdered before he had time to carry out his plans, the form of government he adopted gives an indication of what he intended. CICERO ardently hoped that Caesar

would restore the old republic in all its forms. CICERO had spent most of his life at Rome in the midst of local quarrels and he was, after all, a theorist; whereas Caesar had been a military commander-in-chief for 13 years, making his own decisions and winning battles; he knew his own powers and trusted them. The many defeats suffered by his subordinates when he was absent had not made him overconfident of the ability of others. He knew the defects of the Roman political system; in fact, he had taken full advantage of them to advance his personal interests. Caesar was eminently a practical politician. There was much to do in a short time and he knew that he could do it.

His authority depended in the end on his veterans, his friends, and such armed forces as he kept ready; but he held so many different offices that his hands were on the control levers all the time. When he went away on his last Spanish campaign, nothing of importance was done at home until he returned. He was consul from 48 B.C., and was made dictator for life (45 B.C.); in addition,

an extra month had to be added once in a while to keep it in line with the seasons. Since 52 B.C., however, the priests had not inserted enough extra months and the calendar was now two months in advance of the season. As dictator, Caesar introduced (45 B.C.) the Egyptian solar year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days which provided for an ordinary year of 365 days and 366 days every fourth year. The Julian calendar was so nearly correct that its use was continued in Europe until 1582.

(2)

if he had not realized that it would arouse too bitter opposition among the old families at Rome. There can be little doubt that Caesar aimed to make monarchy the lasting government of the Roman Empire.

A majority of the Senate had been hostile to Caesar during the years of his rise to power though a respectable minority had voted in his favor. However, some of his senatorial enemies had

died during the civil wars, and most of the rest had stepped out of his way. Caesar now promoted to the Senate many prominent men who had been loyal to him; some of these were provincials and a few had served as his military officers. Though Caesar had no intention of giving the initiative in government policies to the Senate, it was the permanent institution at home to which the people of the whole empire had grown accustomed to look for orders. Arrangements made by Caesar in the East were legalized by its decrees. The Senate was automatically filled up by the men chosen as magistrates by Caesar. Provincial governors usually received their appointments from Caesar, and he was careful not to give too many soldiers to any one governor. In fact, he planned that only the most trustworthy men should have any troops at all.

As soon as the battle of THAPSUS was won, Caesar turned his attention to all the various needed reforms. The Roman calendar year had only 355 days; consequently,

other urban colonies were started in Africa and Spain. The planting of these numerous colonies in the provinces of the West also helped greatly in Romanizing these regions. As soon as it appeared that the citizens of any provincial city were deserving, Caesar granted them Latin rights or full citizenship. The Gauls north of the Po had been thus rewarded in 49 BC. This policy, and the admission of provincials to the Senate, showed that Caesar did not intend

(3)

But Caesar's attempts to check the wild spending by the rich at Rome and bring back the old simple life were not very effective. He made laws to prevent wearing pearls and purple and riding in litters, and forbade the sale of certain scarce and expensive foods.

Enforcement, however, continued only while Caesar was present in Rome and could attend to it personally.

more valuable was the abolition of most

of the clubs which had made so much disorder under the lead of CLODIUS and MILLO, and of the use of soldiers to help the LICTORS in policing the overgrown city of Rome. Caesar also planned to reduce the number of persons receiving free grain at Rome from 320,000 to 150,000.

An extensive policy of colonization was to draw off the idle proletariat from Rome and restore them to productive work. Part of his plan was to provide land for his veterans, and many of them were given liberal land allotments; but a large problem was left to his successors, for there were about 35 LEGIONS under arms when Caesar died. In his colonial policy Caesar followed the example of CAIUS GRACCHUS. Thousands of proletarians had no wish to farm. He now carried out the Gracchan plans for an agricultural and mercantile colony near the ruins of ancient Carthage.

A commercial colony was founded on the site of CORINTH - Caesar is said to have planned to cut a canal across the isthmus. Several

to have planned a complete census of population and property throughout the empire to serve as a basis for a fair apportionment of imperial taxation. He even contemplated the huge task of revising and codifying the tangled mass of civil laws and making one new harmonious and systematic code of laws. However, this task was not carried to completion until five centuries later.

Caesar was also much interested in restoring the free population of Italy. Accordingly, he

④

the provinces to be exploited for ~~the~~ the benefit of the city proletariat and the old Roman oligarchy. On the contrary, he apparently planned to weld the empire into one homogeneous whole by extending the citizenship.

Early in the eighteenth century A.D. a brass tablet was found at HERACLEA in southern Italy. It contained a long inscription dealing with various matters, especially

control of traffic and streets in Rome and regulations for local self-government in other towns. This law, which was finally enacted after Caesar's death, is commonly called the Lex Julia Municipalis. The qualifications for holding municipal office and for membership in the municipal senate were set forth at length. There is not enough evidence to prove that Caesar had worked out any general policy of "extending or curtailing the normal self-government of municipalities or colonies," but what evidence there is points to a plan to model municipal institutions all over the empire on those of Rome. He undoubtedly intended to raise the provinces toward an ultimate position of partnership in the commonwealth and thus unify the empire. He did away with the wicked contract system of collecting regular tithes in many provinces which so impoverished the people, and substituted the payment of a lump sum. He seems

of his former opponents and had even given them official positions; but this was partly due to the scarcity of first-class men among his subordinates. He had dismissed even his personal bodyguard. Warned of a plot, he went on with his work. On the fatal day (Mar. 15, 44 B.C.) he was surrounded by a group of conspirators in the Senate chamber; drawing their daggers, these aristocrats stabbed him to death.

③

ruled that, on the great estates which were so common, especially in the south, one-third of the shepherds and herdsmen must be men of free birth. In the land laws of 59 B.C. ^{HE WAS CONSUL 59 B.C.} he had given advantages to civilian settlers who were fathers of three or more children. He planned drainage works on a large scale to increase the tillable lands of Italy. To increase

trade, he proposed to deepen the harbor at
OSTIA near Rome.

During the last year of his life, Caesar was planning a great expedition against the Parthians. Naturally, as a Roman, he would want revenge against them. Furthermore, he might well desire great wealth to cover his vast expenditures. A better frontier in the East was also a legitimate aim.

After his last victory in Spain it became evident that Caesar had no intention of restoring the republic. Many members of the old governing oligarchy hated him cordially in consequence. They bitterly resented the subordinate position of a mere advisory council to which he had reduced the Senate. Moreover, the way to political advancement was closed to them all, except as his ministers, for the people voted only for his nominees. Caesar, however, had generously forgiven many

47 BC → 30 BC.

CAESARION was the son
of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra.
He was put to death by
order of Augustus (when he was
octavian)

PTOLEMY XIV (Ptolemy
Caesarion) joint ruler of
Egypt with his mother
Cleopatra

47BC

IDUMAEAN ANTIPATER sought
to ingratiate himself with the
Romans, and was so useful
to Julius Caesar in his campaign
of 47BC against Ptolemy of
Egypt that he won for himself
and for his many descendants
He was assassinated in 43BC

Mar. 27, 47BC

Caesar

Caesar won his victory in Egypt
and re-established joint rule
of Ptolemy XIII and his sister-wife
Cleopatra

2 weeks later after a fortnight's
amorous respite - he left Egypt
for Rome

47 BC

Caesar

(5)

He put down, singlehandedly, a mutiny of his army & then set out for Africa, where followers of Pompey had fled, to end their opposition led by CATO.

On his return to Rome, where he was now tribune of the people and dictator, he had four great triumphs and pardoned all his enemies.

He set about reforming living conditions of the people by passing Agrarian laws and by improving housing accommodations. He also drew up elaborate plans (Augustus later used) for consolidating the empire and establishing it securely.

46 BC - 45 BC In this winter he was in Spain putting down

the last of the consular party under Gaius Pompeius,
the son of Pompey

Sept. 45 BC - Returned to Rome.

44 BC - Was elected to his fifth consulship

44 BC - Became dictator for life and set about
planning a campaign against Parthia, the
only real menace to Rome's borders.

His dictatorial powers aroused great resentment
conspiracy against him C. IULIUS CAESAR
C. CASSIUS LONGINUS & M. JUNIUS BRUTUS

15 Mar 44 BC Stopped to death in Senate house.

His will left everything to his 18 year-old
grandnephew Octavian (later Augustus). It
is a curious fact that Caesar probably knew of
the conspiracy but made no attempt to defend

Dec. 47 BC

Caesar crossed to North Africa. He obtained a victory at THAPSUS over the POMPEIAN forces there.

47BC

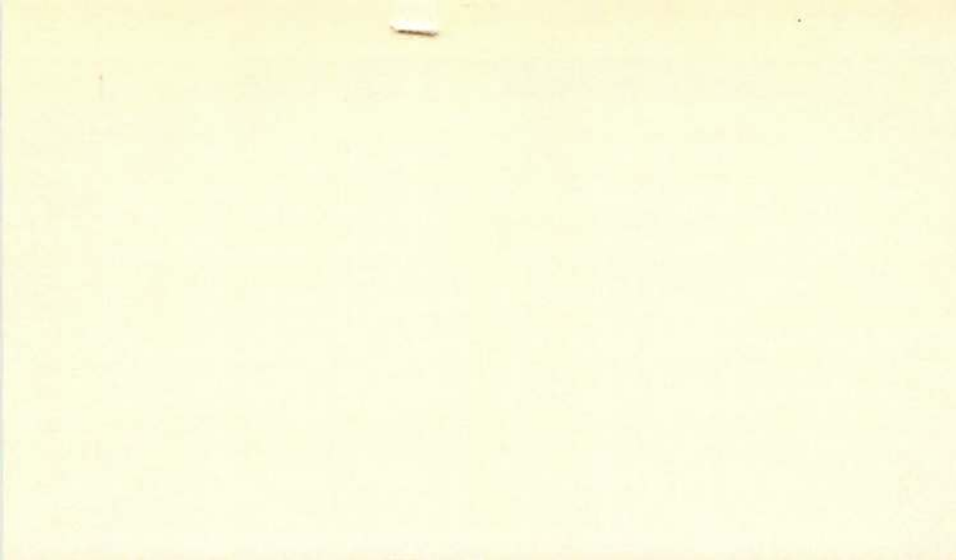
Caesar went to Anatolia where he
defeated Pompey's ally, PHARNACES,
King of Bosphorus at ZECLA: (Veni, Vidi, Vici)
He returned to Rome.

47BC

Caesar returned to Rome from Egypt.

47 BC

Caesar "De bello civili"



470C

Caesar went to Anatolia where
he defeated Pompey's ally PHARNACES,
King of BOSPORUS.

At ZELA, this victory occasioned
Caesar's famous boast VENI, VIDI, VICI.
He returned to Rome.

(Zela is about 100 mi So. of Black Sea)

Dec. 47BC

Caesar crossed to North Africa
to meet a threat from Pompeian
forces

After victory at THAPSUS
returned home.

47-466C

Gaius Trebonius (one of
Caesar's Generals in Gaul)
governed Further Spain.

47Bc

Caesar was Dictator

47 BC

Cleopatra & her brother PTOLEMY XV
on throne of Egypt.

Oct 47 BC & after

Caesar was elected to his third
consulship (for the yr 46 BC)

47BC

War in Pontus

PHARNACES, the son of Mithridates had grown in power, so Caesar proceeded against him and defeated him in the:

BATTLE OF SELA (47BC)

"VENI, VIDI, VICI" sent to the Roman Senate reluctantly to announce his victory. Caesar then returned to Rome and shamed the 10th

legion out of their country. At the
end they were begging Caesar to take
them back.

47BC

Caesar returned to Rome as dictator with Calpurnia pregnant with Julius Jr.

By then the empire's Cal was running 90 days short against the true year.

Months would alternate 30 & 31 days except Feb 29 days (30 in leap yr.)